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There's Sunshine to be found below.

BY ELIZA COOK.

They call the world a dreary place,
And tell long tales of sin and woe;
As if there was no blessed trace
Of sunshine here below.

They point, when autumn winds are sighing,
To falling leaves and wither'd flowers;
But shall we only mourn them dying,
And never note their brilliant hours?

They mark the rainbow's fading light,
And say it is the type of man;
"So passeth he!"—but, O, how bright
The transient glory of the span!

They liken life unto the stream
That swift and shallow pours along;
But beauty marks the rippling gleam,
And music fills the bubbling song.

Why should the preacher ever rave
Of sorrow, death, and "dust to dust?"
We know that we must fill a grave—
But why be sad before we must?

Look round the world, and we shall see,
Despite the cynic's snarling groan,
Much to awaken thankful glee,
As well as wring the hopeless moan.

Perchance the laden tree we shake
May have a reptile at its root;
But shall we only see the snake,
And quite forget the grateful fruit?

Shall we forget each sunny morn,
And tell of one dire lightning-stroke?
Of all the suits that we have worn,
Shall we but keep the funeral cloak?

O, why should our own hands be twining
Dark chaplets from the cypress tree?
Why stand in gloomy spots repining,
When further on sweet buds may be?

'Tis true that night-shades oft will blind us,
That eyes the brightest will be dim—
Old wrinkled Care too oft reminds us,
But why should we go seeking him?

ANECDOTE OF GOV. PENN.

In 1699, Gov. Penn, when in Pennsylvania, was informed of some choice land, not included in his former purchase of the Indians. He caused inquiry to be made of the chiefs whether they would sell it to him. They replied that they did not wish to part with that land, as the bones of their fathers and mothers were lying there; but still, to please their father Onas, they would sell some of it. For a certain quantity of English goods, they agreed to sell the Governor as much land as one of his young men could walk around in a day; "beginning at the great river above Coaquanoc," now Kensington, "and ending at the great river just below Kallapingo," now Bristol. The bargain being made, a young Englishman, much accustomed to travelling, was selected to lay out the land. His walk both astonished and mortified the Indians. When they came for their pay, the Governor perceived dissatisfaction on their countenances, and asked the cause.

They replied that the young man had cheated them.

"Ah, how can that be?" said William Penn. "Was it not of your own choosing that the ground should be measured in this way?"

"True," replied the Indians, "but the white brother made too big a walk."

Some of Penn's commissioners became warm, and said that the bargain was a fair one, that the Indians ought to stand to it, and if not, they ought to be compelled.

"Compelled!" replied the Governor, "how are they to be compelled? Don't you see that this points to murder? Then turning to the Indians with a smiling countenance, he said to them—"Well, if you think you have given too much land for the goods first agreed on, how much more will do?"

With this the Indians appeared well pleased, and mentioned the number of yards of cloth, and fish-hooks, with which they would be satisfied. These were given, and the Indians shook hands with the Governor, and retired smiling and happy. The Indians being gone, William Penn looked around on his friends, and lifting his hands and eyes, exclaimed—"Oh, what a pleasant and cheap thing is charity! Mention was made just now of compelling these poor creatures to stick to their bargain; that is in plain English to fight and kill them—and all about a little piece of land!"

This account is the substance of the story as related in Weems's Life of William Penn. It is so characteristic of that remarkable man, that there can be little doubt of its genuineness and authenticity.

How happy it would have been for the early settlers of all the American colonies—and how happy for the numerous tribes of aborigines, had all our ancestors possessed the pacific policy and disposition of Gov. Penn. How much anxiety and distress, and how many myriads of lives would have been saved? And who can help wishing that the people of Georgia, at the present time, might be blessed with a William Penn for their Governor? In that case, how easy it would be to settle all difficulties with the Indians.

Of Baron de Besenval, so distinguished during the last years of the French monarchy, the following characteristic anecdote is recorded. Ringing his bell one morning when he awoke, Blanchard, an old confidential domestic, with whom he had differed on the preceding day, came to receive his master's orders. "Sire," said Blanchard, as he entered the Baron's room, "I came to ask a favor; it is the permission to retire to my relations." "What!" retorted the Baron, warmly, "you desire to leave me! You will stay, sir; we ought to live and die together." "No, sir, I perceive that I become hateful to you; I grow too old, and only excite by my infirmities the violence of your temper. You have loaded me with gifts and kindnesses; I will often come to see you; but if I dwell not here, and am no longer entrusted with any thing, we shall both of us escape those scenes that destroy us." "Well, sir," replied Besenval, with tears in his eyes, "it is then a settled thing, we must part! You belonged to my father; your wife was my nurse. You are older than I am in the family, and it is I who must go; I will return when you can tolerate my failings." At these words he seized his cane and his hat, hastened from his chamber, and was going out; when instantly the good Blanchard, touched by this unexpected stroke, threw himself at the Baron's feet before his door. His master raised him up, pressed him in his arms, they mutually wept, and swore never to part.

A Girl's Feet in thick Shoes.—Maj. M'Cardle, of the Vicksburg Whig, is in ecstacies with a couple of beautiful feet he saw the other day, belonging to a young and handsome girl, and which were done up in good substantial leather shoes with thick soles. The Major thinks, and we think he is right, that the girl has one of the right kind of mothers at home. As the beautiful creature turned a corner and was hid from sight, M'Cardle thus broke out to himself:

"Ah! your mother loves you as a mother ought to love her children, and she will not allow you to cramp your dear little toes in a piece of kid skin, and thus open the way for colds, coughs, asthmas, catarrhs, consumptions, influenzas, and all imaginable and unimaginable diseases to creep into the system, nor does she wish you to lay a crop of corns to fret over the balance of your life, to spoil your temper and make you blow your husband when you get one. Speaking of husbands, we are not in a hurry ourself, and perhaps we may wait a couple of years or more for you yet; stick to your thick shoes, and don't make a simpleton of yourself, as some *grown up girls* have done before now."

Emp. State.

Macklin's Advice to his Son.—I have often told you that every man must be the maker or marrer of his own fortune. I repeat the doctrine. He who depends upon incessant industry and integrity, depends upon patrons of the noblest, the most exalted kind. They are the creators of fortune and fame, the founders, and never can disappoint or desert you. They control all human dealings, and turn even vicissitudes of fortune's tendency to a contrary nature. You have genius, you have learning, you have industry at times, but you want perseverance; without it you can do nothing. I bid you bear this motto in your mind constantly—"Perseverance."

Laziness.—Dr. Hale used to say that "Laziness grows on people; it begins in cobwebs and ends in chains. I have experienced (he observed) that the more business a man has, the more he is able to accomplish; he learns to economise time; that is a talent committed to every one of you, and for the use of which you must account."

SPEECH

Delivered at the Great Whig Meeting in the county of Granville, on Tuesday the 3d day of March, 1840,

By George E. Badger, Esq.

And published at the request of his fellow citizens.

(Concluded.)

SELLING POOR MEN FOR THEIR DEBTS.

The next charge I shall notice, is, that Gen. Harrison voted in the Senate of Ohio for a law, authorising *the sale of poor men for their debts*. Is this true? If it is, I say not only discard Gen. Harrison from all favour as a candidate for office, but let him be banished from the society of American freemen. But is it true? It is infamously false, as I shall presently show. But suppose, for a moment, the charge was left upon the assertions of a hireling press, on the one hand, and the character and past conduct of Gen. Harrison, to repel it on the other, is there in the world, one fair and honorable mind, that would yield it credit? Harrison vote to sell men for their debts! making *poverty a crime*.—he who has lived and acted all his life with, and for the poor—who led them to battle and to victory—who was himself accustomed to share all their labours, dangers and sufferings, refusing to take for himself a luxury or even comfort which was not within the reach of the common soldier—he whose first care when he came into Congress, was to procure a law to open the land office for poor men, and to relieve them from the extortions of capitalists—he whose wise foresight and considerate humanity peopled the west with a free and hardy race of poor men, whom he governed with paternal care—he whose whole life had been one long experience of the sturdy integrity, the patriotism and valour of poor men—that he, forgetting all this—yes, forgetting his own nature, should, without any hope of benefit to himself, basely vote to treat these gallant men as slaves, and put them up to sale, because they were poor! Surely this were in the highest degree improbable, and considering that he himself was poor, and that he owed the station he then held to the voices of poor men, it is not too much to call it impossible.

And so, indeed, it was impossible, and therefore, the charge is false. What are the facts? The Penitentiary system is adopted in Ohio. In 1820, it was found that it was bringing the state in debt, the income yearly falling short, by a considerable sum, of the expenses; in that year a debt was ascertained of $20,000. Of course, no community could long sustain such losses, and the whole system of punishments was subjected to a thorough examination, with a view to such a reform as should make the Penitentiary *at least* support itself. The great difficulty was believed to arise from the petty offenders, who were confined for short periods. Persons, who follow the trade of stealing, rarely understand any other well—but in the penitentiary, the small offenders of this class being put to learn a trade, by their awkwardness, spoiled more materials than their work was worth in the few months of their detention. It was, therefore, concluded to confine to the penitentiary only the greater offenders, who, being detained for a term of years, had time to learn a trade and then pursue it, to remunerate the public for the expenses of their apprenticeship. The enquiry then, arose, what should be done with the small pilferers—those, who stole small sums, who committed petty felonies. To confine them in the penitentiary was ruinous, and the question was between *whipping* and *hiring them out*. Wherever the penitentiary system obtains, the public become averse to corporal punishment, and hence, the House of Representatives of Ohio UNANIMOUSLY agreed to impose fines, and hire them out, or dispose of their time for the fine and costs. This was a substitute for the penitentiary. In *that*, the convict worked under a keeper at a trade—in *this*, the convict was hired out to one who became, under the operation of the law, his keeper, to make him work at the hoe or the plough, and learn to get his living by his own labour, instead of pilfering and defrauding his neighbors. Instead of being a law to *sell poor men for debt*, it is a law for *hiring out convicts* for their *crimes*. Why then is it represented as being what it is not? Because the propagators of this slander know that selling poor men for their debts is an enormity, at which a generous heart will take fire—and the true character of the transaction is kept out of view, because they know you are not likely to feel much sympathy with *thieves*. I can very well understand why the Swartwouts and Prices, and leg treasurers, and other pilferers upon the public, should indeed be horror-struck at the idea of selling or hiring out thieves. Those who have long lived in ease and splendor, upon the gains which they have plundered from the people, may well be alarmed at a President who will show thieves no quarter—to *them*, the idea of coming down from their luxurious but dishonest living, to work for their support, to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, in any honest calling, must be oppressive and heart-rending. They cannot *work*; to beg, they are ashamed; and so, of necessity, they must either steal or starve. But surely these can expect no sympathy from *honest men*. They do expect none, and therefore, they conceal the truth, and seek to arouse indignation against Harrison by the false assertion, that he voted to sell men for their debts. To them, however, it is the reverse of this which makes him a terror. It is the hiring out of thieves, and not the selling of poor men, which alarms them. If he would spare the former, they would be quite content that he should dispose of the honest debtor as he pleased. But they know his character too well, to expect this—and anticipate with horrid apprehensions, his dispersion of the plunderers on the 4th of March next. Hence, these tears and lamentations—and hence, this indignant outcery about selling men for debt. The mode of disposing of offenders, proposed in Ohio, is not new in North Carolina. By our own law, a man convicted of being a vagrant is directed to be hird out *for the costs*. *(See Revised Statutes, chap. 34, sec. 44.)* This law has been in force since 1784, and the Statute of which it now forms a section, was read three times in both houses of the General Assembly, and passed, so late as the session of 1836-7. Yet, you may hear persons declaiming against Harrison, who voted for this very law. Why? is a vagrant worse than a thief?

In a published letter of Gen. Harrison, in relation to this calumny, dated 15th September, 1836,* after stating the charge made against him of voting for a law to sell persons imprisoned for debts which they were unable to satisfy, he expresses himself in these words: "If a vote of that description had been published, and ascribed to me, it was an *Infamous Forgery*. Such an act would have been repugnant to my feelings, and in direct conflict with my opinions, public and private, through the whole course of my life. *No such proposition was ever submitted to the Legislature of Ohio—none such would, for a moment, have been entertained—nor would any son of hers have dared to propose it.* So far from being willing to sell men for debts which they are unable to discharge, I am, and ever have been, *opposed to all imprisonment for debt*. Will those who have preferred the unfounded and malicious accusation, refer to the journals of the Senate of United States, 2d Session, 19th Congress, page 325? It will there be seen that I reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. When the bill was before the Senate, I advocated its adoption, and, on its passage, voted in its favor. *(See Senate Journal, 1st Session, 20th Congress, pages 101 and 102.)*

"It is not a little remarkable, that, if the effort I am accused of having made, to subject men to sale for the non-payment of their debts, had been successful, I might, from the state of my pecuniary circumstances at the time, have been the first victim. I repeat, *the charge is a vile calumny*. At no period of my life, would I have consented to subject the poor and unfortunate to such a degradation." Such is Gen. Harrison's denial of this most vile and abominable imputation. Which is true, the denial or the accusation? When it can be established that an honest man and a thief, are one and the same—that the hiring out for his crime a convicted offender, is exactly equivalent to selling a poor man for the payment of his debts—when the logic of the administration shall have established these propositions, they will have made good their accusation. Till then, the framers of the charge must stand convicted, in the minds of men of sense and fairness, of inexcusable detraction.

"LOG CABIN AND HARD CIDER."

But whilst, by these false and atrocious calumnies, it has been sought to raise the public indignation against General Harrison, the pampered officials of the administration have had the impolitic audacity to sneer at his pretensions because of his poverty—to style him the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Candidate," and the "Poor man's President." That he is poor, when his possessions are compared with the princely fortune of Mr. Van Buren, I shall not deny; but, if so, it is because he was too honest to become rich. Certainly, he has had as large opportunities of amassing a vast estate as ever fell to the lot of an American citizen. His salary, like that of many of our officers, was small—barely adequate to his respectable support in the station which he filled—he scorned to avail himself of any opportunities to speculate on the public lands which his situation afforded him—he knew nothing of those "perquisites of office" which such men as Swartwout and Price, and Harris and hundreds of others, under this most pure and vigilant Administration, have used to enrich *themselves at the expense of the nation*. Therefore, and therefore only, he is not rich. And pray, sir, is honest poverty a reproach? Is it indeed, come to this, that men professing an exclusive republicanism, dare stand up before the American people, and object against one who for forty years has served his country with ability, faithfulness and success—that he is *too poor* to be entitled to the favor of the people? Is wealth a qualification for a President? Does the constitution require it? Is it consistent with our institutions, our habits, our principles—with the feelings of the people, to sneer, at a man's pretensions to the chief magistracy because he is poor?

That General Harrison lives in a log cabin, is not strictly correct. He lives in a good, plain house, such as a substantial farmer ought to occupy—which accommodates his own family, and leaves a spare room and bed for a friend who calls, or a benighted traveller who is thrown on his hospitality. It is not so large, nor so handsome, nor so splendidly furnished as the White House, or as Mr. Van Buren's private dwelling, but I doubt not it has much oftener afforded its hospitality, with its plain fare and hearty welcome, than the princely mansion of his competitor, with his luxurious entertainment and courtly ceremonial.—That Harrison drinks cider—even hard cider—I am not disposed to dispute—that he is the poor man's friend I do not doubt, and I have the strongest hope that he will, by the voice of the whole people, be called to preside over the nation; not as the *poor man's* President, nor the *rich man's* President—but as the chief magistrate of his country, not like an evil spirit seeking to divide the different portions of society and array them against each other, but with the benignity of a parent, endeavoring to unite us all in mutual affection and good offices like a band of brothers.

Yes, Harrison drinks cider—he drinks hard cider. This is a matter of taste—some like it hard, and some sweet, and some sour, in a state between the two. When I was a boy, I liked to drink it through a straw, when newly pressed. These are matters about which every one must consult his own fancy. But let me tell these wanton insulters of virtuous poverty,* that, under all circumstances, Harrison has ever done his *best*. In the service of his country, whether in fighting her enemies, governing her territories, or making her laws, he has done his best. He lives in the best house he has, wears the best clothes, drinks the best liquor, and eats the best food he has, and freely lends or gives, as good neighborhood or charity requires, the best he has to all that need them. Who can do more? Who can do better than his best? If his accommodations are not equal to his services, the people improve them. *And rely upon* it, that as at North Bend, "*his door has never been shut and the string of the latch pulled in*,"†—so, when the grateful suffrages of his country shall call him to Washington, no entry porter of foreign blood and pampered insolence will be commissioned to drive decent people from his door, because they do not know the hours or the ceremonial of court etiquette. But, fellow-citizens, I have been drawn aside from the main subjects of this address, to notice these little effusions of petty malignity and upstart presumption. Perhaps I should have treated them with the contemptuous silence to which alone they are entitled; but there is something to excite indignation in the base spirit of these attacks, while their insignificance may well provoke merriment.

Can any reasonable doubt be made of General Harrison's fitness for the Chief Magistracy? If he has not given evidence of high qualifications for it, what man in this country has? He has, in forty years, filled a greater variety of public stations than any man living—demanding a rare combination of the most elevated moral and mental endowments—and in none of them has he failed. In peace and in war, as an executive officer—in the halls of legislation, he has served his country with uniform ability, assiduity and success—and no one emergency has arisen in his long and eventful life to which he has not proved fully equal. His services have been marked by singular self denial and disinterestedness—his principles as a statesman are unaffectedly republican, and his character as a man without a blemish. In all questions in which the south is particularly concerned, his position is altogether what we should wish. He is opposed to squandering away the public domain—to making a donation of the whole of the public lands, the property of the Union, to a few states—he is in favor of a just distribution of their proceeds. He is totally opposed to abolition in all its forms—he holds it to be unconstitutional, dangerous, illegal and presumptuous; he denounces even the discussion of the subject (out of the slave states) as an abuse of the freedom of the press, a violation of the spirit of the constitution—and pronounces the schemes of the abolitionists such as can command no approbation but from an incarnate devil. These opinions he has openly declared and published in the midst of a population having contrary sentiments, with a noble candor and jealous regard for our rights, which has never been as yet equalled, and cannot be exceeded. And I declare to you, sir, that if we could have dictated a position for Gen. Harrison to assume on this subject, we could not, as southern men, in my opinion, have chosen any other or better than that which he occupies. If any evidence of his sincerity be required, it is furnished by the whole tenor of his life; by the times, places, and manner in which his opinions have been declared, and the uniform consistency with which he has acted upon them. It is found in the singular boldness and decision with which he made common cause with the south on the Missouri question—and sacrificed his popularity at home, and lost his seat in Congress, rather than vote with the restrictionists against us. If a man's sincerity is not proved by uniformly consistent declarations and conduct, against the influence of example, and the bias of interest, I ask how can sincerity be manifested to those who cannot look upon the heart?

Such is General Harrison in his services, his general merits, and his particular agreement with southern interests. Can any fair and well informed man doubt, that he is able and altogether trustworthy?

MR. VAN BUREN.

How stands the case with Mr. Van Buren? Of public services, what memorials does his country exhibit? what testimonials are registered in our history? what measures of executive or legislative wisdom have owed their origin or improvement to him? Alas! to all such inquiries, a barren *none* must be the answer. What instance of exposure or suffering in the cause of the country, does his life present? Not one. The most *dangerous* exploit he ever performed for the nation was his voyage across the Atlantic in a public ship—his greatest exercise of *self denial*, was mixing in the highest circles of the English court, and the *slender* allowance from which he saved, was nine thousand dollars of salary, and an equal sum for his outfit. He, indeed, gave good support to the protective system, for he voted for the tariff of 1828—that "bill of abominations," according to southern opinions. He, indeed, gave support to the anti-slavery spirit, for he voted to instruct the Senators from New York to oppose the admission of any state into the Union whose constitution did not prohibit slavery—and he voted to prohibit the slave traffic with the territories or states to which a southern man, travelling in that territory, should confine himself. These acts of his public life are sufficiently well known, and with emphatic clearness, manifest either his opposition to southern feelings and wishes, or his utter indifference to southern rights. They may be considered ground of support to northern manufacturers and anti slavery societies; but surely constitute a singular foundation, on which to build a claim to our confidence. True, he is called a northern man with southern principles, when he wants southern votes, and he seems likewise, to consider himself an eastern man, with western principles, when he desires the suffrages of the West. But the difference in the two cases is, that to the west he is tendering a very substantial consideration for its support, in the cession of the public lands—while to us he deems it sufficient to make through his friends, an ostentatious profession of southern principles, while he, not only does nothing for us, but actually takes our property—our share of the public lands—to buy western favor.

True, he is called a republican by his friends—the very perfection of democracy. But in what does his conduct agree with his profession? His personal habits are opposed to the plainness which our forefathers associated with the dignified state of a republican Chief Magistrate—splendor and luxury make the President's house the copy of a royal palace, and the entres and the exits, and the entire arrangements of his household, are said to be regulated according to the example of a European court. While the distresses of the country have increased, has he shown a republican desire to make his own personal demands upon the treasury as small as a just regard to the dignity of his station would allow? Quite the contrary. Gen. Jackson, with a full and overflowing treasury, was content with $14,000 to furnish the Presidential mansion, while Mr. Van Buren, under circumstances of great pressure upon the community, received for the same purpose $20,000; and in 1837, while he was asking an issue of treasury notes of $10,000,000 to supply the deficiency in the revenue to meet the demands upon it, the appropriation bill shows an item of $1200 allowed to pay his *head gardener*! He could not pay his own gardener out of his salary of $25,000, but required from the public an allowance for that purpose; and what an allowance it was! $1200 a year for a *Gardener!* while the Comptroller of North Carolina receives but $1000, and the Secretary of State but $800, besides his fees. Let any man, who is willing to judge men by their *doings*, and

* See Appendix.

† Gen. Harrison, when parting from a regiment of his soldiers just after the Indian war, said to them: "Gentlemen, if you ever come to Vincennes, you will always find a plate and a knife and fork at my table, and I assure you that you will *my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in.*"

* See Appendix.

not by their sayings, ask himself, if this be supposable? Is it not, on the contrary, enormously extravagant and aristocratic? Would any man, who was a friend of economy, a lover of the people, at a time when Congress were obliged to make a loan to carry on the government, would such a man, at such a time, draw on the public to pay his servants *at all*? If his salary would not defray the charge of his household, would he not dismiss a portion of his servants and bring his expenses within his salary? Or, if he was a rich man, like Mr. Van Buren, would he not, as other Presidents have done before him, use his private funds to support his unnecessary levy of menials? If so, what must we think of one who, with these professions on his lips, and possessed of a vast private fortune, as well as receiving a large official income, at a time of public calamity, burdening the state with a sum for his Gardener, greater than the salaries of a large proportion of the Judges of the states? Can we help thinking, that such a man's practice and his professions are in direct opposition—that he is no patriot—and loves the people only, for what he can get out of them. Is that man a republican, who, seeking by every species of influence and official coercion, to compel a surrender of the revenue to his control by the sub-treasury bill, at the same time requires of Congress to place under his command an army of 100,000 men—a standing army in effect, under the name of militia—100,000 drafted men, or volunteers to be paid and fed by the public, and to be always ready to control or overawe public opinion at the ballot-boxes; or, by concentration at particular points, to produce a majority of votes for the support of power.* Of such a measure, it is difficult to speak in terms of alarm or reprobation too strongly. Besides its tendency to increase the already almost despotic authority of the Chief Magistrate, its effects upon the morals and happiness of private life would be deeply injurious. Think of a large portion of the population, withdrawn between early manhood and middle age, from the usual pursuits of business, from the ties and affections and domestic charities of life—accustomed to the dissipation of camps, the thorough subserviency of military discipline, and returned into society totally unfitted for its duties. What prudent father can think, without deep anxiety, of such a trial for his son? What mother's heart can bear the image of her son, at the most perilous time of his existence, withdrawn from the influence and ties, the duties and the gentle restraints of the family circle, and plunged amidst the vices and profligacy, the enticements, the almost resistless temptations of a soldier's life. And under such a system, in a few generations, language cann.t describe the revolting corruptions, the social dismemberment which would afflict our country. But if there were no other objection to this measure, than its enormous expense, surely no friend of the country could, at this time, desire its adoption. It would involve, at a moderate (already far exceeding our income) an expenditure of many millions of dollars yearly: and whence is the money to be obtained? We are already issuing our notes, because we are unable to defray the charges of government out of the yearly revenues. With commerce crippled—produce depreciated, and scarce saleable at any price—property and labor depressed, and the treasury supplied by loans, surely it is a mockery, a cruel mockery of the general distress, to talk of a measure by which a new expenditure of millions, yearly, is to be brought upon an already exhausted and broken country. He that recommends it, may have other qualities, but he can lay no claim to economy.

Fellow-citizens, let us pause and reflect. Whatever I may think of the motives and principles of our rulers, I surely do not attribute their faults to the great majority of their supporters. The mass of the people in our country are not partisans, and I look upon the general body of Mr. Van Buren's supporters as friends and brothers. We should desire—we doubtless all do desire the welfare of our country. Though called by different names, we yet agree in this, that we all wish well to our country—wish her institutions perpetuated, not only in *form* but in *substance*—not only with the circumstantials, but with the spirit of the constitution. United, then, in this patriotic desire, we should let no preconceived opinions close our eyes against light—no pride of consistency shut our ears to the voice of truth and reason. It belongs to man, to err; it is never less than honorable to confess, and to forsake error; but when our errors regard the welfare of our children, the permanent good of our whole country, then a perseverance in them becomes the highest folly and the deepest guilt. Let me ask, then, of all, by whatever party name distinguished—let me ask it, not in the spirit of reproach, but of kind and earnest inquiry, can this administration deserve further support? For more than ten years, they have had charge of our affairs. At the commencement of that period, we were prosperous; in the pursuit of a visionary scheme to make every good better, they have tried a variety of experiments upon our habits, institutions and property, promising that each should issue in general prosperity; but as we have advanced, the good has constantly retired before us—

"And like the circle, bounding earth and skies,
Allures from far, but as we follow, flies."

And now, when a general pressure is felt—when our coffers, as a nation, are empty—and distress, instead of prosperity, is the result of the ten years cru-

* See Appendix.

sade of the administration, the President and his advisers

"Cursed with a heart unknowing how to yield,"

instead of promising to palpable demonstration, and retracing their course, still cry onward—prepare for sacrifices, great and long, but have faith, and we will, at length, bring you the fruition of the good we have promised. Deceived for ten years, we are asked to renew our confidence in those who have deceived us, with no security but the assurance which has been so often broken. Pressed by debts and embarrassments all over the country, while we pray for some measure to restore credit, and give a renewed vitality to business—we were once told we expected too much from government, and must take care of ourselves—but *now*, we are invited to reduce the value of our labour and property to the standard of the hard money despotisms of continental Europe*—to give away the public lands to the western states—and furnish the President a standing army of 100,000 men, and all will yet be well, and our complaints be no more heard. Indeed, if these things are conceded to the President, our complaints may be suppressed, although our distresses will increase. Those who expect relief from this administration will, indeed, expect too much. Let us, therefore, be true to ourselves, and like our fathers in the revolution, strike boldly for our own deliverance. The results of ten years has shown our rulers to be either unable or unwilling to perform what they have promised; for had they been *both* able and willing, why was it not accomplished? Would it not be madness, then, to trust them longer? In my opinion, it would be worse than madness; yes, sir, if the people again confide in Mr. Van Buren, after all his failures—if we are again allured by promises, so often broken and never in a single instance performed—if we yield once more to specious professions, at variance with the whole public conduct of the man—and again trust power to an artful and selfish demagogue—smooth, insinuating, ambitious, and unprincipled; I fully believe we shall, at no distant day, read the history of our folly in the ruins of the country.

But such a fate may Heaven avert! It is one, dreadful to contemplate; one, which I am not willing to believe awaits us. It is true, the danger which threatens is imminent, but let it stimulate us to renewed exertions—not sink us in despair. We have in Harrison, a leader suited to the crisis—a true friend to his country: enlightened, just, sound in his opinions; sincere in his professions; plain, unostentatious, and of truly Roman firmness in his purposes for his country's good; one, whom no dangers can intimidate, no temptations corrupt. Under his banner, let us rally. It is the banner of the constitution; the glorious star spangled banner of our country. Let "UNION" be our watch word; the Union of the Whigs—not for office, not for power, not for fame—but in the language of an eloquent son of Virginia, "UNION for the sake of THE UNION"—that UNION which was [illegible] With such a leader, such a cause, and such a motive, we cannot fail. No; a glorious success awaits us; and that constitution, which is the best and brightest inheritance we owe to the wisdom and valour of our sires, rescued from the unhallowed grasp of the spoilers, will yet be transmitted in untarnished splendour to our posterity!

* See Appendix.

FROM GEORGIA.

From the Georgia Messenger.

The subjoined letter from our able representative, Wm. C. Dawson, will, no doubt, afford much gratification to his numerous friends in the state. Mr. Dawson comes out like a man, and speaks his sentiments without any reservation. He goes upon the principle that we should all act upon, beat Van Buren with any candidate less exceptionable. Such a candidate is Gen. Harrison, and Mr. Dawson will find that his old constituents are of his way of thinking.

Washington, April 14, 1840.

My Dear Sir: The question has been frequently asked, what will Georgia do in the approaching Presidential contest? My reply has been, "go for Van Buren, I presume, as the State Rights party in December last resolved to support neither Van Buren nor Gen. Harrison." This will be the result, if that "stand aloof" course be persevered in. When Gen. Harrison was first nominated, I confess I thought *that* the proper course for the State Rights party. But from a full and fair examination of the political opinions of the General, I am now willing to support him in preference to Mr. Van Buren. To give you the reasons, I deem unnecessary—for the last three months have been chiefly employed in developing his merits and demerits. My prejudices were against him, and I so expressed myself; but justice to myself forbids me to remain silent, when an old and gallant man has suffered under an improper prejudice.

If I should be asked my opinion as to the course the States Rights party or the State should adopt in the Presidential contest, unhesitatingly I would say, go for General Harrison and John Tyler. I do not design to abuse Mr. Van Buren—I never have, nor shall I now do it. But his policy and his administration generally, as John P. King said, are "whitening the head of this young Republic most prematurely." Look at the country, who does not feel for the people? and who does not perceive the ruin, desolation, and distress which is now overwhelming the people? Who can tell the wretchedness which the debtor class of the people are doomed to suffer? Who does not know that the policy of this administration has been prostrating the credit of the country? That it has closed the doors of us banks to prevent credit being extended to honest and industrious men, whose property is or will be under the sheriff's hammer? But, sir, I will stop. I am prepared to defend my choice—and I am ready to give my constituents and the people of the state my views from the stump—any way—any where—and if my preference to General Harrison over Mr. Van Buren is an objection to me, I will say to my constituents, choose one whose opinions more fully accord.

It is not at all surprising that there should have been a difference of opinion among us in making the choice; time will bring us together again—at least the mass of the party. I will be pleased to hear how far you accord with me. Amidst my extensive correspondence, I have expressed my preference ever since I have satisfied myself. At first, I was for standing aloof; that is going for neither—but my opinions are now different. The state will go for Gen. Harrison and John Tyler when their claims are fully known. Let the Convention in June survey the ground, and do their duty. Tell your friends, Mr. Van Buren has a Waterloo defeat ahead. But he is a magician, in the opinion of many—perhaps he may avoid it. Personally I esteem him.

Your friend,
WM. C. DAWSON.

From the same Paper.

We learn that an anti-Van Buren meeting was held in Henry county last week, at which the Rev. Joshua Callaway was chairman, and Dr. Pettit secretary. We understand that the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, and that it was *unanimously in favor of a Harrison Ticket for the Presidency.*

The people are moving onward in this matter in a resistless phalanx, that could no more be checked or controlled than the torrent of Niagara, by the few presses who would oppose their views, or a few individuals who assume the character of being their leaders. The mass of the people have made the movement, and the opposition will find themselves too frail to be regarded as a check to their cause.

AN INDEPENDENT POLITICIAN.

From the Ohio Confederate.

We need not tell the people of Ohio who Gen. M'Elvain is. By long and faithful public service, in peace and in war, he has made himself extensively known as a patriotic and an honorable man. An officer in the regular army during the late war, he did good service in battle, in the hot campaign of the Niagara frontier and under Harrison in the north west. An early and fast friend of Jackson, he was a member of the electoral colleges which cast the vote of Ohio for the hero of Orleans, and was one of the Van Buren electoral ticket of 1836. For a series of years, occupying the place of Indian Agent, he [illegible] ably and successfully discharged the duties of that responsible appointment, and, unlike a host of his cotemporaries, recived and disbursed annual thousands of the public money with "clean hands." He had no "itching palm," and no dollar of the people's treasury stuck to his fingers. John McElvain has been the strong man of the so-disant democratic party in this region. The only man the office-holders could bring out with any prospect of successful competition, against our excellent representative in Congress, J. Ridgeway. But difficult as he confesses it to have been to burst the shackles of party—hard as it was to brave the denunciations which he knew to await him, General M'Elvain is too honest to shrink from his duty to his country. We command his article to the attention of the public, and especially to that portion of our fellow-citizens to whom he addressed himself.

For the Ohio Confederate.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not because I wish to thrust my own opinions before the public uncalled for, but because others have chosen to attach importance to them, that I am induced to ask a place in your paper for a few remarks. It is known to my fellow-citizens in this part of the country, that I have been the early and constant advocate of Gen. Jackson and his administration, and that I contributed my exertions to elect his successor. But disapproving the course of the Van Buren party in many particulars, when Gen. Harrison was again brought in opposition to Mr. Van Buren, I made up my mind to support him, because I knew him to be honest and capable and worthy of the confidence of the people. As others have been pleased to use my name freely because I determined to act in this matter for myself, and in pursuance of a high duty to my country, I have thought it proper thus publicly to announce my determination—through your columns, to our old Jackson friends, by whom I desire to be properly understood.

In abandoning Mr. Van Buren and giving my vote to Gen. Harrison, let no man suppose that I abandon my political opinions, or my old political friends with whom I co operated in electing General Jackson to the high post which he filled with so much credit to himself and honor to his country. Those who adhere to the principles which the friends of Jackson then professed, will find me still with them. I am aware that a portion of the Van Buren party will bitterly condemn my course, and charge me with desertion of my principles—in the hope of persuading my old friends that I have changed. That is not true. My principles are the same; the principles which brought Gen. Jackson into power. They may, perhaps, set me down as conservative. Well, be it so. They are at liberty to call me by this or any other party name; but I must have the privilege of voting for whom I please. I am resolved not to be collared by party or party names. There is no material difference between the great bulk of the two parties, as to the manner in which they desire the government to be administered. The differences I believe to be among the *politicians* on both sides, whose object is to gather a harvest of "fat things" for themselves, and equally at the expense of the people.

It is a proud name enough for me, that I can simply call myself an American citizen. I wish to be known by no other. I will acknowledge no other. I am tired of deception. Names are nothing. Honesty of purpose is every thing. I therefore support my old general and fellow-soldier, not as a party man, but because *I know him*—and know him to be a *brave* man, a true patriot and a capable statesman; and knowing him as I do, had I ten thousand votes they should all be his in preference to Van Buren. If it was necessary, I could go into detail in giving reasons for my preference of Gen. Harrison. But I expect to meet personally with most of my old political friends and associates, and will with great pleasure explain verbally why I am constrained to sustain Gen. Harrison. For the last year I have been dissatisfied with the course of measures pursued by the administration, and considered the legislation of the Van Buren party in the state government as peculiarly objectionable. And much as I have disliked the course of the leaders of the Whig party, I have longed to see and do hope to see Mr. Van Buren leave the white house on the 4th of March next. To many of my friends these feelings and wishes are not new. Yet, so strongly have I been bound by the chains of party, that I confess I have been wanting in nerve openly to proclaim my opinions. I had even persuaded myself to slip along until the election, in silence and inactivity, unless (which I supposed would probably be the fact) I should be called on to be the Van Buren candidate for Congress, which would make it necessary to declare my opinions freely and frankly. But being appointed a member of the Democratic State Central Committee, I found that neutrality [illegible] I therefore again reviewed the two political parties (the extremes of both I abhor,) and came to the conclusion that there was, indeed, so little difference between the honest men of the two parties, as I had served two campaigns under the old hero of Fort Meigs and the Thames, I would go on and serve a second under Van Buren. In this conclusion I soon found I had erred. There were differences, I found, between the central committee and myself, on subjects of vital interest to the country, which could not be reconciled. When I again reviewed the late message of the President to Congress, his former dictatorial messages and the destructive measures of (I cannot say a true Jackson legislature, but) the Ohio legislature, which were bringing ruin upon the country, it was apparent that, if I retained a place in that committee, I should be compelled to sanction with my name what my judgment condemned and my love of country abhorred. Under these considerations, I plucked up courage, as I had often done before under the "Old Granny and Coward," as some call him, and resigned my membership in said committee. I now only regret that I had not acted with more energy and decision, and at once followed the dictates of my conscience, which by day and by night admonished me of my duty in regard to this important matter, until I almost hated myself for halting so long between two opinions. Perhaps, I ought to ask pardon of the "Democratic state central committee" for my wavering conduct—but the shackles are broken, and thank God, I am once more a freeman! And, as long as I live, I intend to be so.

I will only further remark, in conclusion, that with my decided approbation of the old chief and my determination to support him by all proper means, I cannot share in any proceedings which smack of dictation to the people. The people, in my opinion, are abundantly capable, without the help of dictators, to choose their own officers. I desire further to say to all my old Jackson friends in the city and surrounding counties, that my house is open from this time to the Presidential election—and that I will esteem it a favor, if they will all call on me, whenever they find it convenient. "They will never find my door shut and the string of the latch pulled in." We will confer with one another and reason together touching our common interests and those of our common and beloved country.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN McELVAIN.

From the National Intelligencer.

COPY OF A PRINTED LEAF.

The subjoined document, and the matter thereto appended, has been lately printed, or, rather, is now, on the press, in this city. Though in no respect private, yet, as it was prepared by gentlemen for their own use, and to be distributed by them among their friends, we should not now have placed it in our columns, but that it was yesterday brought up in the House of Representatives, read, and commented upon, and is supposed to have give rise, in some way or other, to the scene which, as the reader will find by reading the account of proceedings, became the subject of formal notice by the house. The first of it, being all that relates to the finances, is an exact copy from Executive documents 448, H. R. 2d Session of the 25th Congress. The residue, except so far as relates to the extract from official documents, is, the reader will observe, unofficial.

OFFICIAL.

Public Expenditure from 1824 *to* 1838.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt for each year, from 1824 to 1838.

June 28, 1838.—Read, and laid upon the table.

Treasury Department, June 27 1838.

Sir: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th instant, I have the honor to "lay before the house a statement showing the amount of expenditure, *exclusive of the public debt*, for each year, from 1824 to 1838."

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LEVI WOODBURY.
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of expenditures of the United States, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1837 inclusive, stated in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th June, 1838.

For the year	1823,	$15,330,144 71
Do	1825,	11,490,459 94
Do	1826,	13,662,316 27
Do	1827,	12,653,095 65
Do	1828,	13 296,041 45
Do	1829,	12,660,460 62
Do	1830,	13 229,533 33
Do	1831,	13,864,067 90
Do	1832,	16 516,388 77
Do	1833,	22,713,755 11
Do	1834,	18,425,417 25
Do	1835,	17,514,950 28
Do	1836,	30,868,164 04
Do	1837,	*39,164,745 37

NOTE.—The foregoing sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, was $5 610,404 36.

T. L. SMITH, Register.
Treasury Department,
Register's office, June 27, 1838

* This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasury.

UNOFFICIAL.

Contrast the expenditures of the Government under the present with those of former Administrations; then read the following, and reflect before you vote!!!!

The following are extracts from the report of the Secretary of War, and the message of the President of the United States, on the subject of the increase of the army of the United States.

"It is proposed to divide the United States into eight military districts, and to organize the militia in each district, so as to have a body of twelve thousand five hundred men in active service, and another of equal number as a reserve. This would give an armed militia force of two hundred thousand men, so drilled and stationed as to be ready to take their places in the ranks in defence of the country whenever called to oppose the enemy or repel the invader. The age of the recruit to be from 20 to 37; the whole term of service to be eight years—four years in the first class, and four in the reserve; one fourth part, twenty-five thousand men, to leave the service every year, passing, at the conclusion of the first term, into the reserve, and exempted from ordinary militia duty altogether at the end of the second. In this manner, twenty five thousand men will be discharged from militia duty every year, and twenty five thousand fresh recruits to be received in the service. It will be sufficient for all useful purposes, that the remainder of the militia, under certain regulations provided for their government, be enrolled and be mustered at long and stated intervals; for in due process of time, nearly the whole mass of the militia will pass through the first and second classes, and be either members of the active corps, or of the reserve, or counted among the exempts, who will be liable to be called upon only in the periods of invasion or imminent peril. The manner of enrolment, the number of days of service, and the rate of compensation, ought to be fixed by law; but the details had better be left subject to regulation—a plan of which I am prepared to submit to you."

Here is the indorsation of this monstrous project by Mr. Van Buren, in his last annual message:

"The present condition of the defences of our principal seaports and navy yards, as represented by the accompanying report of the Secretary of War, calls for the early and serious attention of Congress; and, as connecting itself intimately with this subject I cannot recommend too strongly to your consideration the plan submitted by that office for the organization of the militia of the United States."

"The following is the 17th section of the plan of details proposed by the Secretary of War for the organization of the militia of the United States, thus recommended by Mr. Van Buren—by which the power is to be given to the President to assemble such numbers, at such places and at such times, within their respective districts, as he may deem necessary—not exceeding twice in one year. The people are required, if called on, to perform military duty beyond the limits of their own states, at the will of the President, there being only eight districts in the Union, and consequently several states in a district.

We have only to call your attention to the universal prediction made in 1833, at the time of the removal of the deposites, and reiterated down to the present time, viz: That when the Federal Executive obtained unlimited control over the public purse, the next step would be to raise a standing army.

Here it is in its full proportions!!!

The next step towards the downfall of this republic, under the false garb of democracy, we leave you to conjecture. In the mean time, you are entreated to pause before you strike this last fatal blow at the liberties of your country.

"17. That the President of the United States be authorized to call forth and assemble such numbers of the active force of the militia, at such places within their repective districts, and at such times, not exceeding twice, for one —— days in the same year, as he may deem necessary; and during such period, including the time when going to and returning from the place of rendezvous, they shall be deemed in the service of the United States, and be subject to such regulations as the President may think proper to adopt for their instruction, discipline and improvement in military knowledge."

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above extracts are true copies from the reports of the Secretary of War, and from the message of the President of the United States.

R. GARLAND of Louisiana.
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
JOHN M. BOTTS, of Virginia.
THOS. CORWIN, of Ohio
M. H. GRINNELL, of New York.
J. C. CLARK, of New York.
LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, of Mass.
TRUMAN SMITH, of Connecticut.
April 18, 1840. Executive Committee.

Major Jack Downing.

From the New York Express.

LOG CABIN-ET LETTERS,

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF A HOG CHASE.

Log Cabin, North Bend, }
April 13, 1840. }

To Uncle Joshua Downing, Downingville, down East:

Respected Sir:—I was woke up this morning about day-light, by the tarnelest racket I ever heard in my born days.

The Gineral was up, and out in his field with all the dogs, giving chase to a parcel of long, *slab sided, lop eared hogs*, that had got in over night through a hole in his fences. I pull'd on my boots, and kitched up my ax, and jined him, and for about an hour we had about as tight a pull in driving them critters out, as I ever want to have agin. For a spell I thought there was no sich thing as gitting rid on 'em; for some on 'em showed considerable fight; as though they had best right there—but the Gineral he hung to it, and slatted round among 'em considerable, and I didn't like to give it up; and so to rights we cleared 'em all out, and turned and fastened up *the hole in the fence*, and then went round to see what damage they had done; and it was surprising to see how much rooting and destruction these critters had done over night. It will take more than twenty men a week to cure it. The Gineral was rale rathy about it, and called up the man whose business it was to go round every day to see that the fences was "Oll Korrect." "Now," says he, "Mister Jones, this is a neglect that I can't overlook no how. If I was the only one dependent on this farm, it might be a different matter; but when I know that many depend on matters going straight here, I can't let this negligence of yours go by. So you must quit—for I can't have any man on his farm who neglects his duty." Mr. Jones looked sneaked, and said that it was not entirely his fault, and thought he'd git round the Gineral by telling him that he had been at a "Log Cabin meeting" about three miles off the evening before; but this only seemed to set the old Gineral hoppin' mad, and so he told Mr. Jones his best plan was to quit the "Log Cabin" party, and go right off to Washington, and jine the Government party,—and if did'nt know any body in the Government, he'd give him a letter of recommendation, saying, "This is a man who is willing to neglect a duty he is paid to perform, and will go electioneering even at the risk of letting the hogs git in the garden." And so Mr. Jones has to quit, and the Gineral is now looking round for a good man to fill his place.

I felt the first go off a leetle sorry for Mr. Jones—but when I come to talk with the Gineral about it, I found he was sorry too—"but," says he, "Major, the eternal principles of *justice* and *duty* must be observed, or the hogs will have the upper hand. There," says he, "was a good fence, and it was Mr. Jones' duty to see the bars all up and secured, and he was paid for attending to it: the coming crops depend on it, and all the people and their families employed here depend on these crops; now if he neglects his duty, and the hogs undo in one night more than can be

restored by all my workmen in a month, you see at once we all must quit and go on the highway with the hogs. No—no," says he. "I don't ask what a man's politics are; if he neglects his duty, that's enough for me, he's no longer my man, and I would serve my own brother or son jist so."

"Well," says I, "Gineral, I believe you are right; but," says I, "that aint the way things are managed at Washington any how. Folks there," says I, "aint considered fit for any office unless they can show their ability to go off electioneering, and work sharp to keep in office the folks who appointed them." "Well," says the Gineral, "what is the consequence, and what do we see? Do the folks who have charge of the *great* political farm, think that the people are going to stand still and see the ruin that follows such conduct, and not make an effort to come at the abuse?

I tell you what it is, the old Hero has got the old '98 grit in him, or I am mistaken—and when he gits to the White House, if he don't keep an eye on making folks look well to their duty, without fear or without favor, I will be the first man to remind him of this day's *hog chase*; and there is no mistake about it, for he said at breakfast openly and before all the workmen and strangers at table, that *good government* and *good farming* were exactly alike; and to keep both up, and going strait and right, could only be done by "*Eternal Vigilence*,"—and so sure as there was a hole in the fence, or a bar down, whether in the *laws* that protect the people, or the *fences* that protect the corn fields, *the hogs* would git into the enclosure and do much mischief; and he whose duty it was to look to these matters should be held to strict accontability—or there was no use in having laws or fences." The Gineral has a notion that it will never answer for a man at the head of a farm, or at the head of a Government, to have *pets or favorites* in office any longer than they do their duty faithfully. "Now," says he, "there is Mr. Jones—I would rather go bare foot for a week than part with him; but it wont do to trust him to gratify my liking for him; for how can I compensate *the many* who depend on my farm for a living, if I keep a man to look to the fences and he neglects his duty?"

So you see what folks in office have got to expect when we leave the "North Bend," and take possession of the *White House*; and if the doctrine the Gineral goes upon, don't give satisfaction to the honest and industrious portion of the people, then it will be because they are willing to pay for negligent and electioneering fence keepers, and content to see the *hogs* in the corn fields, that's all.

So no more at present from your loving Major.

J. DOWNING, Major, &c. &c.

New York, April 28.

No Imprisonment for Debt.—The Albany Journal of Monday evening states the following facts, which it desires may have extensive circulation in the western and southern states. "The Legislature of New York, by a unanimous vote, has repealed all laws authorizing the imprisonment for debt of non-residents of this state. Citizens of other states are hencefoth to enjoy all the rights and immunities of citizens of this state, as the federal constitution prescribes. Our mercantile friends in other states may now come among us to adjust their accounts and replenish their stores without fear of incarceration in New York, either at the suit of a griping creditor here, or of some knave at home, who takes this method of securing the payment of an unjust demand. It is due to our state that the fact be proclaimed throughout the country."

Journal of Com.

Terrible.—Forty weddings were recently consummated in one week in one of the counties of North Mississippi. An editor there says, heavy pecuniary embarrassment, it is believed, drove them to this last act of desperation.

☞ The Whigs of Orange are requested to meet at the usual muster grounds in their respective districts, on Saturday the 16th of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention proposed to be held in Hillsborough on the Tuesday of May Court, for the nomination of candidates for the county. This step has been suggested as the most sure mode of eliciting a general expression of the popular will.

The Whigs of Orange will remember that Tuesday of May Court is the time appointed to meet in Convention at Hillsborough for the purpose of selecting suitable persons for candidates for the Senate and House of Commons in our next Legislature. It is hoped that meetings will be held in each captain's district for the election of delegates previous to that day, that the wishes of the people of Orange may be fully represented in the convention.

☞ Subscribers in arrears for the Recorder, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment *we must have money*. Those at a distance can remit through the Postmaster, as he is authorized to transmit money in payment of subscriptions to periodicals, free of postage.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, April 30.

Free School in Orange.—We learn with pleasure, that the people about Gravelly Hill, with their usual patriotic zeal, have, without any expense to the county, built a school house in the centre of District No. 22. Mr. Burnsides has been employed as teacher, and the school was to commence on Monday last. We hope the other districts will follow the noble example of their brethren of Gravelly Hill, and by united action speedily put the School System into operation throughout the whole county.

The Madisonian, which was suspended for a short time in consequence of the destruction of the office by fire, has again made its appearance. Phœnix-like, it comes out in youthful brightness, being printed with entirely new materials. The proprietor has associated with himself in the editorship, Donald MacLeod, esq. a gentleman esteemed for his amiable deportment, and for his talents and fluency as a writer; it is expected, therefore, that additional interest will be communicated to the columns of that print.

We have been favored by the Hon. James Garland, of Virginia, with a pamphlet copy of his very able address to his constituents. We shall hereafter, probably, embrace some opportunity to present portions of it to our readers.

Virginia.—Enough has been ascertained from the Virginia elections to show that the Whigs will have a decided majority in the next Legislature. According to the published statements in the last Lynchburg Virginian, the Whigs have, as far as heard from, lost 6 and gained 13. In the Senate, the Whigs have 16 and the Vans 16. In the House, the Whigs 73, Vans 47, and one, being an "armed neutral," is not counted on either side. Thirteen delegates yet to be heard from; of which, last year, the Vans had 11, the Whigs 2. If they remain the same, the Whig majority, on joint ballot, will be 17; but it is expected that the majority will be increased when the whole are heard from.

Great Freshet.—A tremendous rain fell in the neighborhood south of this place, on Wednesday last, by which immense damage was done. All the bridges on New Hope and Morgan's creek, most of the mill dams, and some of the mills, have been swept away. The soil and the fences have also been greatly injured by the weight of the flood. So great a freshet has not been known for forty years.

We learn from the Register that the rain was equally abundant in Wake and the adjoining counties, carrying away mills and bridges in all directions.

Whig Salute.—A salute of 23 guns was fired at the Depot, in this city, on Saturday night last, in honor of the Whig victory in Virginia. A barrel of Hard Cider was drank by the crowd, on the occasion. *Raleigh Register.*

John B. Kelly, esq. of Moore county, a gentleman universally respected for his talents, and esteemed for his moral and social virtues, has been unanimously selected by a district convention, as the Harrison and Tyler elector for the Fayetteville district.

Thomas H. Christmas was hung at Warrenton, on Friday last, pursuant to sentence.

Major Gwynne, of Cincinnati, who now assists Gen. Harrison in his very voluminous correspondence, was one of his military family, and a Lieutenant under him at the battle of the Thames. It is remarkable that Major Gwynne, being a ready writer, was employed in precisely the same way by Gen. Jackson.

Wanton Destruction.—We learn from the Buffaloe (N. Y.) Advertiser of Saturday, that the monument, erected on the heights of Queenstown, to the memory of General Sir Isaac Brock, was blown up by some malicious individual. The column was rent from the foundation to the top.

The Mechanic and the Office-Holder.—The Alexandria (D. C.) Gazette of the 14th inst. has the following:—An honest old Dutchman, a locksmith, called at the Post Office Department in Washington, the other day, and was asked by a young Clerk, with more pertness than politeness —"if he was *going* for Harrison." "Oh! no," replied the Dutchman—"there is no occasion for that—he *comes* without *going for*.

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, April 23.

The bill providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands was taken up, when a highly animated and interesting discussion took place, wherein Messrs. Clay of Ala. Clay of Ky. Walker, Merrick, Benton, Crittenden, Preston, Calhoun and others participated.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the third and fourth sections were stricken out—yeas 20, nays 16.

Mr. Preston's motion to strike out part of the second section was negatived—yeas 12, nays 26.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 26 to 11.

Friday, April 24.

Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from silk manufacturers in Massachusetts, praying that a duty may be imposed on imported foreign silks. Mr. Buchanan said that it had been demonstrated by experience that our soil and climate were peculiarly adapted to the production of silk; and yet with this experience before our eyes, our country presented the strange, he was about to say absurd spectacle, of admitting the importation of foreign silks free of duty. And this was done at a time when our revenues were not equal to the expenses of the government, and we were actually borrowing money to supply the deficiency. The new issue of treasury notes might have been altogether avoided, had we in time imposed a moderate revenue duty on this article of luxury. Such a duty would afford incidental encouragement to the production of silk, a branch of industry now struggling into existence, not only without the aid but in direct opposition to the policy of our laws. He could see no good reason why a revenue duty should not be imposed upon this article at the present session of Congress. The memorial, he said, states that in the year 1836, it required all the exports of the country, with the exception of cotton, and eight millions of dollars in cash, to pay for the silks alone imported. Mr. Buchanan thought a wise policy should contribute some check to such enormous foreign importations. In the course of his remarks, Mr. B. went into a history of the compromise act, to show that it did not conflict with a duty being laid on silk.

Mr. Calhoun said he had no doubt that silk was an article which ought to bear its due share of duties; but he was unwilling that it should be a peculiar object of burden. It was indeed an article of luxury, but it was one in which the staple states had a deep interest. Silks and wine constitute the great articles of exchange with France for our cotton, rice, and tobacco. If this should be burthened with heavy duties, then importations would be proportionably diminished, and with that diminution there would be a corresponding falling off in the exports of our staple articles to France, and consequently a heavy loss to the portion of country producing them. Mr. Calhoun made some other remarks to illustrate his views. He hoped that this, and all other questions connected with the tariff, would be permitted to rest for the present. He was both willing and anxious to have the whole subject re-adjusted this session; but as it seemed to be determined that it should be postponed till the next, he was unwilling that favorite articles should be taken up in advance, either to impose or repeal duties.

The memorial was referred to the committe on finance.

Mr. Norvell, from the committee on public lands, to which was recommitted the bill granting to the state of Missouri a quantity of land to aid said state in the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Marie, reported the same with an amendment, and the bill was ordered to be printed as amended.

The bill providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands, was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 8.

Several private bills were acted on in committee of the whole, after which the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, April 27.

Several private bills were read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, April 28.

The bankrupt bills reported from the judiciary committee, were made the special order for to morrow week.

The bill to settle the claims of the state of Maine for services of her militia, was considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to settle the claims of New Hampshire against the United States, was also considered in committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, April 29.

The Senate was engaged to-day in the discussion of several bills relating to grants of land for the benefit of several rail-roads, viz. the Mount Carmel and New Albany, and the Selma and Tennessee rail-roads. This subject was debated at length by Messrs. Smith of Ia. White, Crittenden, Benton, King, Young, Clay of Ala. and others; and both bills, after being amended, were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill granting to the state of Michigan a quantity of land to aid said state in the construction of a canal around the falls of St. Marie, was ordered to be engrossed by a vote of 20 to 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, April 23.

Mr. Adams concluded his speech against the proposition to abolish the committee on public expenditure. The previous question was then moved and seconded, and the main question being put, was decided in the negative—yeas 6, nays 148. So the resolution was rejected.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and the discussion continued until seven o'clock, when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Friday, April 24.

Reports were received from various committees; after which the general appropriation bill was taken up in committee of the whole, and the discussion was continued until near 12 o'clock at night—not on the merits of the bill, however, but the general politics of the country; Mr. Clifford occupying near three hours in endeavoring to show the identity between the Whig party and the old Federalists!

Saturday, April 25.

The general appropriation bill was again taken up, and Mr. Dallett addressed the committee until four o'clock.

Mr. Underwood, from the select committee appointed to report the facts of the unpleasant rencontre between Messrs. Bynum and Garland, made a report; which report, and the accompanying testimony, were ordered to be printed.

The substance of the report, so far as it could be caught from hearing it read, amounts to this: A certain exhibit of the expenditures of the present and past Administrations, together with certain other documents pertaining to the same subject, having been put forth by gentlemen styling themselves an Executive committee, and published with their names attached, had been referred to by Mr. Wise, and at his request had been read at the Clerk's table. When the reading was completed, Mr. Wise made some further remarks, in which he stated that the paper just read had been drawn up by his colleague (Mr. Botts) who had gone to Richmond, Mr. Wise having resumed his seat, Mr. Bynum, of North Carolina, left his seat near the door, and, walking up the central aisle of the House, came to the seat of Mr. Galbraith, of Pa. and observed to him that this was an electioneering party trick. He then advanced up the narrow aisle which proceeds from the central area, till he came to the seat of Mr. Banks of Va. and Mr. Garland of Lou. and looking at Mr. Banks, who then sat in the seat next to his own, observed that this was an unfair party trick, intended to be used in Virginia, just on the eve of an election, and that the paper was a d——d lie from beginning to end. Mr. Garland, who was close by (and whose name had been attached to the paper,) turning from a gentleman with whom he was in conversation, and looking at Mr. Bynum, said that every word in the paper was strictly true; and added that no gentleman would say so, or, as others testify, that what Mr. B. said was a lie. On this, Mr. Bynum replied, "that's a d—d lie," or "you are a d—d liar," at the same moment reaching towards Mr. Garland's cane, which lay at the back of his chair; on this, Mr. Garland seized the cane. Mr. B. raised it as high as the waist of Mr. G., when, in the tustle, the cane fell to the floor, and the two parties engaged, Mr. Garland struck Mr. Bynum a blow, which the latter returned; when the gentlemen who were by interfered, and succeeded in separating them. Mr. Garland picked up his cane and returned to his seat. Mr. Bynum being at the end of the narrow aisle next to the lobby, or in the lobby, near the fire-place, drew his penknife from his pocket, and appeared to be endeavoring to open it, but did not succeed. He then called out to Mr. Garland, uttering violent and reproachful epithets. Much confusion was produced in the house, but the speaker having succeeded in restoring order, the affair here ended.

Monday, April 27.

The Speaker announced the report of the select committee on the difficulty which occurred between Messrs. Bynum and Garland to be the business first in order.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. moved a reconsideration of the order to print.

During the pendency of this motion, Mr. Garland made some explanations and apologised for his conduct; after which, the previous question being moved, the house refused to reconsider, by a vote of 9 to 143. The whole subject was then laid over until to-morrow.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Dallett continued his remarks until four o'clock. Mr. Stanly then obtained the floor, and though he had many things to say, yet he would waive his right, in the hope that the committee would go on with the bill, section by section, and let such amendments as might be proposed be acted upon. This course was finally agreed upon, and the bill was proceeded with until eleven o'clock, when the committee found itself without a quorum. The house refused to adjourn, and the time was wasted until ten o'clock in the morning in fruitless attempts to compel the attendance of members. The committee then resumed the consideration of the bill, in which they continued until seven o'clock in the evening—a session of 31 hours—when the committee rose, and the house adjourned.

Who did it?—We were struck the other day, by the plain common sense exhibited by a gentleman from the country in conversation upon politics. We remarked to him that we were rejoiced to hear that he was no longer a supporter of the present administration, and observed at the same time, that he had undoubtedly good reasons for his change of opinion.

"My reason is a very plain one," said he, "one that every man can understand. I looked round me and found every thing going wrong, and I asked myself what made it so, who made it so? and my reason told me that those who have power, must have made it. The Whigs have no power—they could not have brought about this state of things—the Van Buren men have had *all* the power and must have done it."

This reason seemed to us a good one. He had come to the same point that he would have done had he waded through the whole field of argument.

Alex. Gaz.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, May 5.		
Flour,	4 50	a	5 00
Corn,	0 50	a	0 00
Cotton,	0 7	a	0 08
	Fayetteville, May 2.		
Bacon,	00 08	a	00 07½
Beeswax,	00 23	a	00 25
Coffee,	00 12½	a	00 13½
Cotton,	00 6	a	00 07½
Corn,	00 65	a	00 60
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	0 90
Flour,	4 00	a	5 00
Feathers,	00 40		
	Wilmington, April 29.		
Flour,	4 50	a	5 50
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 75	a	3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 48	a	00 50
" sack,	1 62	a	01 75
Sugar,	00 7½	a	00 10
	Petersburg, May 4.		
Cotton,	00 06½	a	00 08½
Wheat,	0 00	a	1 00
Tobacco,	3 60	a	6 75

Weekly Almanac.

APRIL.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
7 Thursday,	5 9	6 51	
8 Friday,	5 8	6 52	
9 Saturday,	5 7	6 53	
10 Sunday,	5 6	6 54	
11 Monday,	5 6	6 55	
12 Tuesday	5 5	6 56	
13 Wednesday	5 4	6 57	New 1 6 50 after. First 8 9 34 morn Full 16 6 14 morn Last 24 8 8 morn New 31 1 59 morn

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SPRING FASHIONS, FOR 1840.

MR. LEVIN CARMICHAEL, having recently returned from the North, would respectfully inform the public that he has received the most approved Paris, London, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Spring Fashions; and having in his employ gentlemen whose proficiency in the fashionable branches of their profession, rank them among the very best of Northern workmen, he is prepared to execute Tailoring in a manner which, for taste, neatness, durability and despatch, cannot be excelled North or South of the Potomac.

He would return thanks for the very liberal share of public patronage heretofore received, and respectfully solicit a continuation of custom.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to.

May 6. 20—

Wanted,

A WELL DIGGER. Application may be made at this Office, either in person, or by letter postage paid.

May 6. 20—

Mail Arrangements.

PERSONS wishing to send letters by either of the Mail Stages, are requested to put them in the office before six o'clock in the evening, as the mail will be closed at that time.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

May 6 20—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ONE of the finest and best improved farms in the western country, is now offered for sale. It is situated eight miles west of Murfreesborough, immediately on the road leading to Franklin, in Williamson county, and is the main road leading from the Eastern to the Western country.

The farm has on it a Dwelling House, inferior to none in the country for convenience, room and appearance, and is well suited for a house of entertainment; together with every other building I have ever found to be convenient or useful on a farm, viz. a large Barn, Stables, and Corn Cribs, two Lumber Houses, two Smoke Houses, a Wash House, Spinning and Weaving House, Carriage House, a large and well constructed Gin House, Ice House, and a Cook House attached very conveniently to the dwelling, and others not mentioned; all of which, with but one exception, are built of Cedar. The water never fails, and is of the very best quality. And above all, it is considered one of the healthiest situations to be found in the country.

There is also a good Garden and Orchard, containing a great variety of excellent fruit, such as Apples, Peaches, Pears, Quinces, Plums, Cherrys, Grapes, Raspberries, Strawberries &c. affording fruit nearly all the year.

There are something upwards of 400 acres of land in the tract, with about 220 cleared, and 100 acres of Wood land, fenced and partly set in Grass.

The land is nearly all under the best kind of Cedar fence, and in a high state of cultivation, and well adapted to the production of either Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, or small grain of every description, and might be converted into an excellent stock farm. And should it not be large enough to suit any purchaser, there is for sale and adjoining a tract of land containing about 600 acres, with 300 cleared, good dwelling house and good water. I will also sell some of my stock of Cattle and Hogs, which I have been improving for nearly twenty years, and think them to be as good as any in the country; my stock of Horses and Sheep will also be for sale. Also, many other conveniences for carrying on a farm. So that the purchaser might immediately place himself in a situation for making money.

I would refer any persons for more particular information relative to this very valuable farm to Col. E. H. Foster, Mr. Wm. Nichol, or Rev. F. E. Pitts of Nashville or to any gentleman in Murfreesborough; all of whom are well acquainted with it. It is presumed any persons wishing to purchase will of course examine the premises, when they can learn the terms, which will be liberal.

JOHN LYTLE.

Murfreesborough, Tenn. April 1840. 20 - 3m

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday night last, a small bay MARE, about fifteen hands high, supposed to be seven years old, two hind feet and the left fore foot white, a star in the forehead, is delicately made, has a scar on her right hind leg, a saddle bile on her back, long mane and tail. Any person who may take up said mare and deliver her at Major Palmer's Hotel, Hillsborough, will receive a liberal reward; or any information respecting her will be thankfully received.

J. ODEND'HAL.

May 5. 20—

Notice.

FOUND more than twelve months since a small pocket wallet, containing money. The owner has proved property, paid charges and applied it to his own use. For further information apply at this office.

April 5. 20—

Notice.

THE subscriber having been qualified as executor of WILLIAM SMITH, dec'd. at Guilford County Court, February Term, 1839, requests all persons having claims against said Smith's estate, to present the same for payment.

JAMES SLOAN.

Greensborough May 1, 1840. 20—

Public Sale.

ON the 21st of the present month, there will be sold, at the dwelling house of Euphence B. Kerr, deceased,

The TRACT OF LAND on which she lived.

Some Horses, Milch Cows and Hogs.

And all the Household and Kitchen Furniture;

in a word, all the property she possessed. Terms made known on the day of sale.

J. A. WHITSITT, *Executor.*

May 6. 20—

Flour, Meal & Bacon,

For sale, by

J. J. FREELAND.

May 6. 20—

Notice.

A DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN MEETING will be held at the Court House in Hillsborough on Wednesday of Orange County Court the 27th of May.

April 30. 19—

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN well qualified to teach the languages usually taught in Academies, would be employed in this neighborhood; and good wages will be given.

T. T. TWITTY,
JOHN DALY,
ALEX'R HALL.

Ridgeway, Warren co., N. C. April 25, 1840. 19—6w

Whig Meeting.

A MEETING will be held at James Turner's, on the second Saturday in May next, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the convention proposed to be held on the Tuesday of May Court for the nomination of candidates for the county. A general attendance is requested.

April 21. 18—

Pine Shingles.

THE subscriber keeps on hand, for sale, PINE SHINGLES.

JAMES S. SMITH.

April 8. 16—

Bacon for Sale.

THE subscriber has a quantity of excellent BACON for sale.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Eno Mills, April 2. 16—

CALL AND SEE!

NEW Spring and Summer GOODS.

JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform the public, that they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a fine assortment of Goods suited to the season; consisting in part of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Silks, Muslins, Calicos, &c.

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c.

embracing all articles usually brought to this market; all of which they will sell low for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers, and punctual dealers only.

Having been engaged for some time in dealing with the people of the town and county, under the firm of O. F. Long & Co. it is deemed unnecessary to say more than to make this simple announcement.

J. W. jr. & Co. return their thanks to the public, for the very liberal share of patronage extended to them since they commenced business.

April 25. 18—

JAMES B. M'CAULY,

Sign of the Golden Coffee Pot,

Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and dealers generally, that he has on hand a large assortment of

PLAIN & JAPANNED TIN WARE,

SUCH AS

Waiters, Lamps, Sugar Boxes, Plates, Spittoons, Spice Boxes, Candlesticks, &c. &c.

German Silver Ware, Jewellery, &c.

all of which will be sold low for cash, or trade, such as old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Bees wax, &c.

Merchants dealing in this market in the above line, would do well to call at my establishment, on Old Street, before purchasing elsewhere.

April 14. 17—3w

Notice.

THE subscriber having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executor to the estate of ELI WOODS, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

SAMUEL TURRENTINE.

April 17. 15—3w

Equity Sale.

PURSUANT to an order of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Monday the 25th of May next, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years, with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND containing about one hundred and seventy six acres, belonging to the heirs of William Strayhorn, deceased, lying on the waters of Eno, adjoining the lands of Samuel Strayhorn, the heirs of James Hart, and others. Bond and security required.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

April 21. 18—4w

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term, 1840, in the case of Samuel Strayhorn and others, heirs of Gilbert Strayhorn, deceased, I shall proceed to sell on Monday the 25th of May next, before the court house in Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years with interest after one year, A TRACT OF LAND, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, lying on the river Eno, adjoining the lands of John J. Freeland, and others. The purchaser giving bond and good security.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

April 21. 18—3w

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on Sunday last, a black HORSE, with blaze face, right knee somewhat swelled, many warts in both ears, long curly mane, about five years old. He was raised in the western part of Virginia and may probably go in that direction. A suitable reward will be given for the recovery of said horse, if delivered at Chapel Hill, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

WALTER A. THOMPSON.

Chapel Hill, April 20. 18—3w

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 28. 09—

Blooded Horses.

THE Imported Race Horse FLEXIBLE, and the American Race Horse TURKENO, will stand at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. the present season, (1840.) For terms, &c. see hand bills.

EDWD. H. CARTER.

Wilton, February 1840. 11—tf

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality,
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

☞ The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CABRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGON.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 32—

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

The Petition of Burgess Walker, Hardy Walters, administrator of Thomas H Allen, deceased, and Thomas Gill, executor of John Gill, deceased, plaintiffs,

against

Robert Jones, administrator with the will annexed of William Allen, sen. deceased, Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, Reuben Kennon and Hannah his wife and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, defendants.

Petition for settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Howard Allen, Grant Allen, William Allen, William Allen, executor of Joseph Allen, deceased, Absalom Guthrie and Rebecca his wife, and William Kennon and Nancy his wife, are not inhabitants of this state; It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday of June next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday in March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv $6 50. 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1840.

Abner Parker vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Moses Chambers vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Same vs. Same.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Benjamin Hester vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.
Merrell Sweany vs. Moses Cash.	}	Justice's execution levied on land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Moses Cash, the defendant in the above cases, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six successive weeks, for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Person, at the court-house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead to issue, or the land levied on will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiffs' demands

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1840.

CHARLES MASON, *Clerk.*

Price adv. 18—6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Culloch v. Margaret M'Culloch	}	Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, Raleigh Standard, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13 3m

List of Letters,

Remaining in the Post Office at Hillsborough, N. C., on the 1st day of April, 1840, which, if not taken out within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A
T. G. Agnier
Hannah Andrews
B
M. H. Bird
Harriet N. Barnes
William Bowls
Samuel Barlow
James J. Blackwood
John Broadhurst
C
Kintchen Cary
Jesse Clinton
Joel Cloud
Catharine Clark
Stephen Clark
Abraham Crabtree
William Chambers, sr.
Hardin Couch
Allen Collins
James Collins, jr.
John W. Camron
James R. Cole
D
Bennet Denson
F
Abisha Faucett
James Faucett (miller)
Thomas Flint
John J. Freeland
G
James S. Glenn
H
James Haughton 2
David Hobbs
George Harrington
John Hobson
Charity Horner
Mary Hill
Calvin Hill
E. Hopkins
J
James Jackson
William Jones 2
Charles W Johnston
K
John Kelly
L
Oran Lloyd
Silas Lusk
Fielding Leathers
John B Leathers
James Leathers 2
M
Doctor R. Murphey
Alexander Murphus
Mary Martin
Lydia M. Kee
William Malaby
N
James Nobles
O
R. M. Orrell
P
Peter J. Potts
Pleasant Prichard
James Phelps
Mary Jane Place
M. L. Phifer
John Primrose 2
R
James Raney
Maj. John Ray 2
Wm N Roberts
Susan Revis
S
Elizabeth Sweet
John Scott
Charles C. Smith
T
Hezekiah Terry
Porter Thomson
Samuel Thomson
John Tinnin
Mary D. Tinnin
Martin Thomas
Stephen Taylor
A Telatson
W
Henderson Wood
Eli Woods
Samuel Whitick 2
Katharine Walls
William Ward

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

THOS. CLANCY, *P. M.*

April 1. 15—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware, Glass, and China.

James A. Taylor,

No. 79, Water Street, New York,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, and Printed and Common Queensware, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash, or short city paper. Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the city, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to.

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip.

New York, March 2, 1840 12—

Town Ordinance.

AT a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, held on the 4th instant, it was ordered, that the following ordinance be published four weeks in the Hillsborough Recorder:

Be it ordained by the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That no person shall discharge or shoot a gun, pistol, or fire arms of any description, within the limits of said town; and each offender, when duly convicted of a violation of this ordinance, shall pay, if a white person, free negro, or free mulatto, a fine not exceeding two dollars, nor less than fifty cents, and stand committed to the jail of Orange county until the fine and costs be paid; but if the offender be a slave, he or she shall receive on his or her bare back, a punishment not exceeding twenty lashes, nor less than ten lashes, unless the owner of such slave shall pay, together with the costs, such fine as may be imposed by the Magistrate of Police: *Provided nevertheless*, That this ordinance shall not extend to discharging fire arms on days of public rejoicing, nor to soldiers or militia men on parade.

By order of the Board,

EDWIN A. HEARTT,
Town Clerk.

April 8. 16—4w

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Shoes! Shoes!!

PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 29. 94—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a Newspaper, desires to take charge of a new paper establishment, as principal, in North Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person, permanently, in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced. Address "O. P. Q., Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER.

Jan. 28, 1840.

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyne, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Matione SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

October 29. 94—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years, been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M. LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DODSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 10. 92—

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor so to constrain himself as

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 3. 77—

GOELICK'S

Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartsboro Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—6t

Moffat's Life Pills,

AND

PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary case, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcel, sen. 84 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure. She is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger, nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years; a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one week!

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y., was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague, cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty-four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tenity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies or obstruction, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can always be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

December 20. 03—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the means and outlets which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.

Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Hearit, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—12m

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
Arabian Sheik,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.

JAS. TURNER.

January 7. 03—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ALVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.